in V. K. Chari, 1962) to central Kerala where specimens have recently been collected by P. B. Shekar of the Society's staff at Edanad, Alleppey District. The species has also been reported from the Nilgiri Hills.

Instances are available of bird species with Indo-Malayan affinities, occurring only in the Western Ghats in peninsular India, being reported from Bastar (Ali, Sálim 1951). The Satpura trend of hills have been postulated as the route of migration of these elements of the Indo-Malayan fauna to the Western Ghats. However, the affinities of Rana malabarica which is endemic are with the African fauna where there exists a very closely allied species. It is likely that the species may occur in suitable biotopes in other areas of peninsular India.

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## 16. OCCURRENCE OF THE CEYLON KALOULA, KALOULA PULCHRA TAPROBANICA H. W. PARKER (FAMILY MICROHYLIDAE) AT JAGDALPUR, BASTAR DISTRICT, M.P.

In October 1963 one of us (K. K. V.) collected a specimen of Kaloula pulchra taprobanica H. W. Parker in the compound of his residence at Jagdalpur, Bastar, M.P. Parker (1934) in a Monograph of the Frogs of the family Microhylidae: 87, gives the range of this species as 'India South of the Ganges' though specimens were seen by him only from Cauvery River, Madras, and Calcutta. Recently Abdulali (1962) reported the species from Dandeli in North Kanara, Mysore. The genus Kaloula is Indo-Malayan and is represented in India solely by this species and its occurrence in Bastar is significant in view of several other Indo-Malayan forms previously recorded from the area (S. L. Hora 1949; Sálim Ali 1951).

It is interesting to note that the distributional records of another genus of Amphibia *Philautus* with Indo-Malayan affinity also relates to the Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, and eastern India. One species P. variabilis has been reported from the Western Ghats and from Golconda in the Eastern Ghats. Recently one of the Society's staff, P. B. Shekar, collected this species in the Shevaroy Hills also. Hora (1949) and Abdulali (1949) have suggested the Eastern Ghats as an alternative route to the Satpura trend of hills for migration of terrestrial Indo-Malayan species to Western India which these records seemingly substantiate. However, it must be noted that the Amphibian fauna of the Satpura Hills is more or less unknown.

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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, JAGDALPUR, DIST. BASTAR, M. P., November 1, 1963.

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affecting the Satpura Hypothesis. ibid .: 361-64.

## 17. OCCURRENCE OF THE BUTTERFLIES NEPTIS HORDONIA HORDONIA STOLL, AND ISSORIA SINHA PALLIDA EVANS IN MUSSOORIE: NEW ALTITUDE RECORDS

In the J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. (Vol. 11, 1898) Mackinnon & de Nicéville published a 'List of the Butterflies from Mussoorie and the Dun Valley'. Since the publication of this list Brigadier W. H. Evans (1932), Lt.-Col. H. D. Peile (1937), and Mr. M. A. Wynter-Blyth (1957) have added a number of species to this area. As there is a great deal of difference in the altitude of Dehra Dun (2300 ft.) and that of Mussoorie (3000 to 8000 ft.) some species recorded in Dehra Dun are not found in Mussoorie and vice versa.